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*Edward S. Morris.*

**AN ADDRESS**

BEFORE THE

**LIBERIA UNION AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISE CO.**

BY

**EDWARD S. MORRIS,**

*Chief Ashland, on the St. Paul's River,*

**FEB. 12, 1863.**

WM. S. YOUNG PRINTER, 52 N. SIXTH STREET.



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BEFORE THE

**LIBERIA UNION AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISE CO.**

BY

EDWARD S. MORRIS,

AT

*Clay Ashland, on the St. Paul's River,*

FEB. 15, 1863.



PHILADELPHIA:

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# AN ADDRESS

BEFORE

**The Liberia Union Agricultural Enterprise Co.,**

**FEBRUARY 15th, 1863.**

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I APPEAR before you, Mr. President and members of the "Liberia Agricultural Enterprise Company," with feelings of pleasure, and a sense of my inability to do justice to a subject which in all countries has been coeval with the first dawn of civilization, and which at the present day is considered the basis of all other arts.

I consider it due to myself to inform you in the first place that I have no practical knowledge of Agriculture, yet I did not feel at liberty to decline your polite invitation to address you; therefore, I must claim your indulgence for any and every inadvertency, while I offer my views, the result of my few weeks' sojourn in your land of perpetual vegetation.

I congratulate you on the successful formation of the first Society for the developement of the art of Agriculture in Liberia;—and am free to pronounce it a move in the right direction, and at the right time.

Associations are necessary to carry out great enterprises. When Rail Roads are to be constructed, or Bridges, or even the unrivalled Market houses of Philadelphia are to be built, the first step to be taken is the formation of a society or company for the specific purpose;—the result is social intercourse, confidence in each other, and ultimate success in the undertaking.

Without Agriculture, mankind would be savages, with no other habitation than caverns, hollow trees, or huts, more rude and inconvenient than the cattle-shed of the modern cultivator.

The first mention of Agriculture is found in the writings of Moses; from them, we learn that Cain was a "tiller of the ground,"—that Abel sacrificed the "firstlings of his flock,"—and that Noah "began to be a husbandman, and planted a vineyard."

The ancient Romans venerated the plough, and in the earliest and purest times of the Republic the greatest praise which could be given to an illustrious character was to say that he was *an industrious and judicious husbandman*.

The first English treatise on husbandry was published in the reign of Henry VIII.,—by one Sir Fitzherbert, judge of the Common Pleas,—and if you ask me what is the result of the seed sown in that early day on the Island of Great Britain, I answer by telling you that the farmers on that Island pay the land owners, "*Three hundred millions of dollars every year.*"

Agriculture began to flourish in France as early as the seventeenth century under Henry IV.—and in a later day even the warlike mind of Napoleon, embraced the importance of Agriculture, and established many Societies, and enlarged that extensive institution, the National Garden. In fact, my hearers, Agriculture is the rich pasture field in which the human mind loves to dwell. Our poets reach the fountain head when they revel among woods and fields, and their verses are rich with rural imagery,—of golden fields ripe unto harvest, of rippling streams, of the song of the meadow lark, and other birds. He who holds sweet communion with leafy nature, can appreciate its daily conceptive, quickening, and developing power, for he it is who really enjoys the quiet mountain brook full of sparkling trout, as well as the rushing rivers laden with com-

mercial life. To such a one, the mighty ocean, the giant mountain, the woodland path, the mossy rock, the sheltered quiet and rural abode of some gray-haired Christian brother, awakens and keeps alive the most valuable reflections of the human mind. He who can read sermons in stones, and see his own life reflected in every falling leaf, holds the key to that door which opens to heavenly food and holy faith.

The writings of Shakspeare abound in all that is grand and beautiful in nature, and the mighty dead of America from Washington to Webster, have all set their seals in favor of Agriculture, while many of them have been practical farmers. And it is to the United States, I point with pride, to Agriculture as a success, where in contradistinction to Europe,—land is cheap and labor scarce,—where the farmer is the owner, as well as the occupier of the soil he cultivates, and the possessor of all the comforts and innocent luxuries of life,—where the public mind is fully awake to the importance of scientific agriculture, where every state and county has its Agricultural Society and annual exhibitions,—where every farmer has a knowledge of the elements and principles of Agriculture,—of the nature and properties of manures, mineral, animal, and vegetable; the best modes of applying them and the particular crops for which particular sorts of manures are best suited, with ability also to analyze soils, ascertain their constituent parts, and thus learn what substances are wanted to increase their fertility.

These improvements, with the help of machinery, mark you, will make the United States the garden of the world; and in this connection I will mention that it is with no little pleasure I visit your country with the latest and most improved Agricultural implements and garden seeds—with specimens of the most improved live stock from Pennsylvania, a self-regulating wind mill, a loom for working

your own cotton, Caustic-Soda, or Concentrated Lye, that you may make your own soap from the best of Palm Oil, and these beautiful and characteristic Agricultural Diplomas, that this Society may award for the best of Coffee, Cotton, Sugar, &c., &c., on which I have had set in letters of *Gold* your magic motto, "The love of Liberty brought us here." Fitting indeed that such a declaration should have such a setting, for it will yet prove an enticing picture of *Silver* to your homeless race in America, all of which I humbly offer the people of Liberia, that they may in a measure become independent of the rest of the world, save in the disposition and sale of the rich products of their soil.

A nation that exports more than it imports is rich in the very beginning. The reverse of this, is poverty and debt in the end. It is my intention to take home specimens of your soil to analyze, for you must know what is wanting to make the highland Coffee tree produce as much as lowland, and what is wanting to make the Tobacco plant produce as in the United States. I believe it can be cultivated here, and whatever difficulty has existed in the past must be overcome; if that difficulty be in the mode of cultivation, then you have the remedy in your own hands, if it be in the soil, science will answer your call. I shall take with me some fibre from the trunk and leaf of the bamboo tree, the palm and the plantain tree, as well as some of your African hemp, leaves for various dyes, minerals and spices, &c., &c. Rest assured, their value as articles of export will be fully tested by me, and if machinery be wanted to more fully develop the fibres, my native city of Philadelphia can supply it.

In reference to this branch of industry, Liberia indeed possesses capital of the best kind, and abundance of it, in the exceeding fertility of her soil and the immense amount, variety and excellence of her natural productions.

But these resources require other means to develop them and to make them available for the purposes of commerce.

Some writers of your own country have declared that one of the great wants of Liberia, is that of Labor-saving machinery, without which the Agricultural resources of your country can do little more than supply the demands of home consumption, and the surplus must fall far short of that vast quantity of Liberian products which could easily be disposed of in foreign markets. Liberia must compete with those countries in which commodities similar to her own are produced by slave labor, and if she can do so successfully, she gives another blow to slavery, which will reach to the remote Islands of the West Indies, and to the shores of South America.

When the use of labor-saving machinery shall be added to her other advantages, Liberia can enter into successful competition with those countries where coffee, cotton, sugar, &c., &c., are produced by slave labor, and this result will obviously tend to check the extension of slavery in all parts of the world where that detestable institution has obtained a foothold.

With regard to the allusion just made to the foreign demand for Liberian products, allow me, in the first place, to call your attention to that commodity in which I feel most deeply interested at present.

The Merchants' Magazine for September, 1861, says that the upward tendency of the prices of Coffee has been in consequence of the increased consumption of it, both in Europe and the United States. To this cause may be added the diminished supplies afforded by Brazil, which has heretofore furnished one-half of the coffee produce of the world; and this decrease is owing to the stoppage of the slave trade, since 1850, by which the effective labor has greatly diminished. Coolie labor has been tried, and is found not to answer. The supply of Coffee from Brazil is entirely a question of labor, and circumstances make it evident that the export from that country must gradually diminish.

At the present time the ordinary consumption of Coffee in the United States alone is from forty-five to fifty thousand tons every six months. The demand, as I have shown, rapidly increases, while the supply is constantly on the decline. From this statement of facts, it will be seen that the Coffee trade offers the most splendid inducements to the Agriculturist and Merchant of Liberia; and a reference to these facts will answer the question which I have sometimes been asked, "Why my attention has been particularly directed to Coffee, more than any other Liberian product?"

For some other reasons, I conceive Coffee deserves this preference. For it, the whole vegetable kingdom cannot afford a substitute; whereas, for cotton and the produce of the sugar-cane, several articles may be substituted, and some of them answer the purpose exceedingly well. Agriculturists and men of science are now engaged in finding substitutes for cotton and cane sugar, and some of their experiments have been attended with the most satisfactory results. In the United States, recently, experiments have been made in the preparation of flax by such a process as will make it answer all the purposes of cotton; and this material, called Fibrilia, or flax-cotton, can be afforded, *in any quantity*, at seven or eight cents per pound, and the cloth made from it is reported to be better in every respect, and will take colors better than the cloth made from cotton. Jute and the product of the Peruvian cotton tree, (which is perennial and may be cultivated in almost any climate) are likewise mentioned as eligible substitutes for the cotton of our Southern States. Again, with respect to sugar, it is well known that sorghum, maple, and beet afford very good substitutes. Besides, sugar is an American product, and in order to protect it from foreign competition, our government has laid a duty of three cents per pound on the imported article.

I have still another reason for preferring coffee to sugar culture. I am fearful that should Liberia ever become a great sugar-producing country, it will become a rum-producer also. Although I am now engaged in supplying machinery and implements to planters and others in Liberia, and expect to devote much of my time and capital to this branch of business, I should positively refuse any application for intoxicating liquors to be offered for sale in Liberia, and particularly for any Still or materials to be used in the manufacture of ardent spirits. No assistance of mine shall ever be given to the introduction of that fatal article on the Heaven-favored soil of Liberia. Why, my friends, I would as willingly send you kegs of powder and bullets, if I knew that it was your purpose to invite the unsuspecting natives to come and partake of your hospitality, and in the midst of the festive scene, to apply the match and consign them all to destruction. This indeed would be a more excusable case, for instant death would be the result, while in the other instance, it would be protracted misery, and then death no less certain. Make drunk the now ambitious natives, and you not only render your settlements insecure, but endanger the durability of your promising republic; to say nothing of the failure of that everlasting peace in the great hereafter, which is promised to every well doer in this life. It is declared in Holy Writ, that there is no room in heaven for the drunkard, and I apply this declaration as much to him who gives or sells, as to him who receives the moral and physical poison. One barrel of Rum in Liberia might undo and lay waste all that the exertions of devoted missionaries have effected, and prostrate all that patriotism, enterprise, and industry have built up. It might defeat your legislative action wisely and beneficently designed to civilize and educate the heathen masses around you.

Coffee, I say has no rival in the vegetable kingdom; its peculiar aroma cannot be imitated, although many ingenious persons have lately turned their attention to the subject.

Hence, as I have said before, this article deserves the preference of the Liberian agriculturist and merchant; and as it is almost a spontaneous product of this country, and as the quality of African coffee is found to be most excellent, it is easy to see that Liberia may become the principal coffee-producing country in the world, if she can have the article prepared for exportation in sufficient quantities to meet the demand; and this is impossible without the use of machinery. It is my good fortune to have become the proprietor of a machine, which exactly meets the requirements of the coffee-growers of this country. It is a machine, which I am almost tempted to believe, has been providentially designed specially for the benefit of Liberia. Besides its peculiar adaptation to the hulling of coffee, it may be applied to several other uses, which greatly abridge and facilitate the labors of the agriculturist in this country. The terms or conditions on which I offer it to the government and people of Liberia, appear to me to be entirely equitable, and most favorable to the interests of all parties concerned. In this connection, allow me to remark, that by the agency of these machines, the most profitable article of African produce can be supplied to all the markets of the world, and a branch of trade can thus be inaugurated, which must enrich all who engage in it, while the prospective advantages of this trade to the government, itself, are almost beyond computation. In view of these circumstances, I hope my demands will not be considered unreasonable.

In recommending this product (coffee) to your particular notice, permit me to give some account of its history, and other particulars which may improve our acquaintance with the popular article which custom has made a necessary of life in almost every civilized country. The coffee tree is not a native of Arabia, as has generally been supposed. Recent investigations prove it to be a plant of



*African* origin, being derived principally from that district of Abyssinia called *Kaffa*, and hence its name. It was introduced into Arabia about the close of the 15th century.

The exhilarating properties of the berry, it is said, were first discovered by a shepherd, who observed that his sheep and goats became more lively and frolicsome after eating this fruit. The superior of a convent in the neighborhood having heard of this circumstance, administered a decoction of the berries to his monks to prevent them from becoming drowsy during their religious exercises. When brought to Arabia, coffee soon became a favorite drink, but the Turkish government for awhile prohibited its use, because many of the Moslems preferred the coffee houses to the mosques. But in the year 1554 the restriction was taken off, and coffee drinking became a general practice in Arabia. Nearly one hundred years elapsed before this beverage was known in London and Paris.

When coffee became somewhat a necessary of life in Europe, all the European powers which had colonies between the tropics endeavored to form plantations of coffee trees therein. The Dutch were the first who transported the coffee plant from Mocha to Batavia, and from Batavia to Amsterdam. An English merchant from Constantinople first introduced coffee to the Londoners. Cromwell attempted to suppress the use of this beverage in England, and caused the London coffee houses to be closed. Before the 18th century all the coffee consumed in Europe was brought from Arabia Felix, by the way of the Levant, and the Turkish government imposed heavy transit duties which the vessels of Holland, England and France at length avoided by sailing around the Cape of Good Hope.

One of the Batavia shrubs was transferred to the Botanical Gardens of Amsterdam in 1710, and, with great care, thrived so well that a shoot was sent to Louis XIV. and placed in one of the royal gardens at Paris. From

this last mentioned place, slips were despatched for Martinique, but the person appointed to convey them died on the passage. In 1720 three more coffee shrubs were sent from the garden in Paris to the same island. The voyage was long, and water being very scarce on board, two of the plants died for want of moisture, but the captain shared his allowance of water with the other plant, and so succeeded in bringing it alive to its place of destination. Thus the coffee tree was introduced into the West Indies, and that single coffee plant was the ancestor of all the coffee plantations in America. The first coffee tree was planted in Brazil by a Franciscan friar named Villago, who in the year 1754, placed one in the garden of San Antonio convent in Rio Janeiro. No considerable amount of coffee was raised in Brazil until after the Haytien insurrection. The first cargo was sent to the United States in 1809, and all the coffee raised in Brazil during that year was less than 30,000 sacks, while in the Brazilian financial year of 1855, there were exported 3,256.089 sacks, which brought into the country \$25,000.000. During the financial year ending June 30, 1856, the United States imported from different coffee-producing countries over 235,000.000 pounds of coffee, about three fourths of which came from Brazil. In the same year the United States imported some of this commodity from Venezuela and Hayti. The whole sum which the United States paid for coffee in that year was \$21,514.196, of which Brazil received \$16,091.714.

These facts and figures exhibit some of the emoluments of the coffee trade; but the business could be made much more profitable by improvements in the modes of cultivation and the use of proper machinery: besides, it is presumed that Liberia has some natural advantages over any other country for the prosecution of this trade. As the plant is of African origin, it is reasonable to suppose that the soil and climate of Africa are particularly favorable to

its production. This supposition is confirmed by the abundance of coffee spontaneously produced on this continent and the excellence of its quality.

In the contemplation of this subject let us glance for a moment at the brilliant and magnificent prospects which lie open to the agriculturist of this country. [Here the Speaker offered several plans of coffee culture with calculations of its value, &c., to the consideration of the audience.] Your soil requires no solicitation, no tiresome and laborious preparation to make it yield up its treasures with a profusion, which, in less favoured regions, can be attained only by long and steady toil.

Nature herself clothes your landscapes with a garniture of vegetation surpassing even all that the muse has sung, and what must such a country be when the embellishments of cultivation are superadded to the ornamental work of nature! Think, my respected hearers, of that time when the Liberia agriculturist may look around him and see extensive tracts covered with the ripening grain, and fruit, pendent from stalk and vine, and tree, the meadow, the field, the pasture, the grove, each arrayed in many-tinted garments, instinct with circulating life. I say, what must be the feelings of your agriculturist when he looks on such a scene with the conscious reflection, "This is all my own—the produce of my own enterprise, industry and perseverance!" There is something in such feelings of exultation which should not be discouraged. In a country possessing such eminent agricultural advantages as Africa no man ought to be idle, no one can complain that remunerative employment is beyond his reach.

When you plant coffee allow me to remind you, that the fruit which is best worth waiting for, often ripens the slowest. We must remember that "Time and patience (as the proverb says) change the mulberry leaf to satin." Michael Angelo was more than seven years engaged in

painting the frescoes on the dome of St. Peter's at Rome. He saw his imprisoned angels in the rough blocks of marble, and went to work and cut them out. Stephen Girard, the great capitalist of America, was a common sailor when he landed at Philadelphia. Richard Arkwright, the inventor of the spinning jenny, emerged from the barber's shop to become the founder of the cotton manufacture of Great Britain. Similar instances of self-made men, examples of energy, determination, and perseverance, might be multiplied to any extent. Washington, the father of American independence, was born in a one story cabin. Benjamin West, the first president of the Royal Academy of Great Britain, was the son of an humble Quaker farmer of Pennsylvania, and what a significant reply was that of the great engineer, who, when asked if he could tunnel the Alps, answered, "Yes, it is but a question of finance and patience." This is the "purpose once fix'd," this the energy which enables a man to force his way through irksome drudgeries and dry details.

It accomplishes more than genius with not half of the disappointments and peril. The habit of resolute labor, like every other habit, will in time, become comparatively easy. Hence every man, whatever his natural abilities, may accomplish much, if he will but apply himself wholly and earnestly to one thing at a time. T. Fowell Buxton placed his confidence in ordinary means and extraordinary application, realizing the Scriptural injunction, "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might," and he ascribed his remarkable success in life to his practice of "being a whole man to one thing at a time."

I presume I am addressing men who have made up their minds to be tillers of the soil; men who have chosen the Art of Agriculture as their profession, and, if I mistake not, there are members of this "Enterprise Company," who will yet live to see their names enrolled among the

noted and far-famed Agriculturists of the times, if not in the literary branch, then in the practical development of the soil, giving evidence to a gazing world of grand results and immense profits as directed by the heart, the hand, and common sense.

Some of you, perhaps, have chosen this profession out of curiosity: if so, well, for curiosity, you know, is nothing more nor less than a thirsting after knowledge, a constant desire to know, and find out, and when this desire becomes earnest and intense, when the uses of a noble profession both open and expand the mind, the mind, if made of "firm stuff," is seized with a passion to master them, and make them its own. In this way we add to the general store-house of knowledge and information, and every new acquisition which a man makes is not only so much gained, but a new power of gaining more; and so on without end.

If this be true, then a sound and vigorous mind and a well developed body will be the result of labor in the field of Agriculture. And in this connection I would have you remember that the real and permanent good of any occupation consists in its being hard work, whereby all the faculties are employed, and perhaps put to the stretch. If a man could gain a fortune by merely asking for it, he would cease operating, and would not improve his knowledge or ability for business: hence, inherited property, money obtained by gambling lotteries, gross speculations, in a word, in any other way than by honest industry, often proves a curse rather than a blessing.

This truth is patent to you all, for you know, if you dispose of your merchandise to a heathen native on credit, he not only does not appreciate it, and perhaps destroys it, but he never pays for it, and keeps out of your settlements. I pray you look to a change in this trade with the natives, let them give *you* credit, if credit there must be, and then

by strict punctuality teach them something of the "Religion of paying debts," of the duty and obligation existing between man and man, and I am confident, that with this change would come many advantages little thought of, and at the same time secure the best interests of your Republic, to which, my friends, the eyes of the world are directed.

Hold fast to your profession, and allow nothing to turn you away from the grand purpose, namely, to answer the first call of the people, and unite your strength for the development of Agriculture in this land of promise.

Let each member feel himself to be (if I am allowed the expression) a spoke in the great wheel, and never out of place. I would have you remember too, that 'tis not ease, but effort—not facility, but difficulty that makes men, and crowns successful associations. There is, perhaps, no station in life in which difficulties have not to be encountered and overcome before any decided measure of success can be achieved. Those difficulties are, however, our best instructors, as our mistakes often form our best experience.

We learn wisdom from failure more than from success; we often discover what *will* do, by finding out what will not do; and he who never made a mistake, never made a discovery. If there were no difficulties, there would be no success. Difficulties frighten the weak, but encourage the strong; obstacles thrown in the way of human advancement can be overcome by resolution and determination. When the life of Columbus was threatened by his mutinous crew, he himself the embodiment of all that was heroic, bore up against all opposition, sneers and jests. "Give me but three days," he said; and before the three days had passed he trod the shores of the New World.

There is no discredit, but honor, in every right walk of industry, whether it be in tilling the ground, or in selling palm oil or cam-wood. A youth may handle a yard stick, or

measure a piece of ribbon, and there will be no discredit in doing so, unless he suffers his mind to have no higher range than the stick and ribbon, to be as short as the one, and as narrow as the other. The mind that can appreciate the Art of Agriculture is ever looking upward and onward.

As a noble illustration of the views I wish to impress upon your minds, permit me to call your attention to the character and works of Sir John Sinclair. I quote from his biographer. He was originally a country laird, and born to a considerable estate, in a bare wild country fronting the stormy North Sea. His father dying while he was a youth of sixteen, the management of the family property thus early devolved upon him; and at eighteen he began a course of vigorous improvement in the county of Caithness, which eventually spread all over Scotland.

Agriculture then was in a most backward state; the fields were uninclosed, the lands undrained; the small farmers of Caithness were so poor that they could scarcely afford to keep a horse, the hard work was chiefly done by the women; if a cottier lost a horse, he would marry a wife as the cheapest substitute. The country was without roads or bridges; and drovers driving their cattle, had to swim the rivers along with their beasts. The chief track leading into Caithness lay along a high shelf on a mountain side, the road being some hundred feet of clear perpendicular height above the sea which dashed below. Sir John, though a mere youth, determined to make a new road; the old let-alone proprietors, however, regarding his scheme with incredulity and derision.

But he himself laid out the new road, assembled some twelve hundred laborers early one summer's morning, set them simultaneously to work, watching over their labors, and stimulating them by his presence and example; and before night, what had been a dangerous sheep track six miles in length, hardly passable for led horses, was made practica-

ble for wheel carriages as if by the powers of magic. What an example of energy and well directed labor! He then proceeded to make more roads, to erect mills, to build bridges, and to enclose and cultivate his waste lands. He introduced improved methods of culture, distributing premiums to encourage industry; and he thus soon quickened the whole frame of society within reach of his influence, and infused an entirely new life into the cultivators of the soil. Caithness became a pattern county for its roads, its agriculture, and its fisheries. In Sinclair's youth the post was carried by a runner only once a week, and the young baronet then declared that he would never rest till a coach drove daily to Thurso. The people could not believe in any such thing, and it was common to say of any utterly impossible scheme, "Ou ay, that will come to pass when Sir John sees the daily mail at Thurso!" But Sir John lived to see his dream realized, and the daily mail established at Thurso. He improved the quality of British wool, imported 800 sheep from all countries at his own expense, and established the British Wool Society. The result was, the introduction into Scotland of the celebrated Cheviot breed, and in a few years there were not fewer than 300,000 Cheviots diffused over the four northern counties alone.

The value of all grazing land was thus enormously increased; and Scotch estates, which before were comparatively worthless, began to yield large rentals. Sir John was returned by Caithness to Parliament, in which he remained for thirty years. Mr. Pitt, observing his persevering energy in all useful projects, proposed his assistance in any object he might have in view, whereupon Sir John asked and received Mr. Pitt's assistance in the establishment of a National Board of Agriculture.

One Arthur Young laid a bet with the baronet, that his scheme would never be established, adding, "Your Board



of Agriculture will be in the moon," but he went to work, he roused public attention, the Board was established, and he was appointed President. The result of its action need not be described, but the stimulus which it gave to Agriculture and stock-raising was shortly felt throughout the whole United Kingdom, and tens of thousands of acres were redeemed from barrenness by his operation.

I offer no comment on such a man, such a character, for he must be fully appreciated by my intelligent hearers.

Success in business depends not on brilliancy of genius, but on common sense. Notwithstanding all that is said about "lucky hits," the best kind of success in every man's life is not that which comes by accident.

Promptitude in all kinds of business, "pays well." Punctuality saves our own time and that of other people, and what an invaluable commodity is TIME.

Lost wealth may be replaced by industry; lost knowledge by study, lost health by medicine; but lost time is gone forever. Self-respect is another great means of success in business, and in all the avocations of life. To think meanly of one's self is to sink ourselves in the estimation of others; for if we undervalue ourselves, our *conduct* will be correspondingly mean.

If a man would rise, he must look up. It is truly a noble sight to see a poor man hold himself upright amid all his temptations, and refuse to degrade himself by low actions. We can elevate the condition of labor by associating it with noble thoughts, which confer a grace on the lowliest as well as the highest rank, for no matter how poor or humble a man may be, the great thinker of these and other days may come in and sit down by him. Show me a country which looks down scornfully on the Scriptural injunction which charges man to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow, and I will show you a country whose inhabitants have enslaved themselves and would enslave the whole

race of man, if by the commission of the greatest crimes, they could accomplish that purpose. See, for example, a labor-despising and imperious aristocracy endeavoring to overthrow the freest and best government that ever existed, and, in keeping with this design they have prostituted their very pulpit to the support of human slavery.

My friends, I need not tell you that my allusion is to the Southern States of America. There dwell the people who would associate labor with bondage;—there are the people who fired on the flag of freedom and its gallant defenders at Fort Sumter. But this warfare of the few against the many is no new thing. It is a conflict, however, which sooner or later, must end in the triumph of the greater number; for the majority, according to our republican theory, is always RIGHT. Already the reaction has produced most glorious results, besides a protection to home industry, the National Capital is no longer a harbor for slave holders. The forts, arsenals, &c., of the United States have ceased to be receptacles of slaves, and it is the high and noble privilege of Abraham Lincoln, a man from the masses, a working man, a rail-splitter in fact, to proclaim universal emancipation throughout the land, to all the inhabitants thereof.

Finally, my friends, I would persuade you to Agriculture, if for no other reason than because it is one continued, uninterrupted study of nature, leading the active mind of man to the grand contemplation of nature's God.

The tiller of the soil is ever watching for sunshine, the rains, and the dews to ripen his crops; and is seldom so blind that he cannot recognize and humble himself before the Great Giver of them all.

We should encourage each other in Agriculture particularly in Liberia, for this art more than any other, will help to open the eyes of the heathen natives, and turn them away from the fascination of the Gree-gree, the worship of the Devil-bush and the trial by Sassa wood, to that ever blessed

faith on *Him* who suffered and died, that we might live, and to that Religion which is so pure, holy, and easy to be understood that the "wayfaring man, though a fool, cannot err therein."

I pray you look to it, and by united efforts hasten the day when "the mountains and the hills shall break forth before you into singing, and all the trees of the field shall clap their hands. Instead of the thorn shall come up the fir tree, and instead of the brier shall come up the myrtle tree; and it shall be to the *Lord* for a name, for an everlasting sign that shall not be cut off."

"And I am sure that  
 who sermon shall be  
 for night. - and the body the  
 May come together, excepting at the  
 the first time, the others of the  
 have said" —













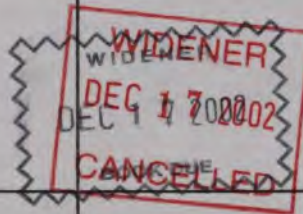


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